

THE

# Batter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.—Jesus Christ.

Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.—A Voice from Heaven.

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## Message of His Excellency Gov. W. Young.

DELIVERED IN THE CAPITOL, VILLMORE CITY, MIDLAND COUNTY, DEC. 11, 1855.

(From the "Deseret News.")

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives—

In accordance with the adjournment of the last Legislative Assembly, we have met for the first time in the capitol, in rooms erected for legislative purposes at the seat of government. This part of the contemplated State House, being the South wing only, though it may answer for the present, has not those conveniences and that spaciousness and beauty which will be connected with the building, when finished in accordance with the original design. How far this may be accomplished through the aid of the General Government I do not know, but presume that it will make still further appropriations for that object, as the present investment is upwards of \$12,000 in excess of the amount appropriated. Until further aid is extended by Congress, this excess should be assumed and paid by the Territory, since it is manifestly unjust that the contractors, and others who have expended their means and labour for this purpose, should be obliged to wait the uncertain period of further appropriations, though the Territory would, probably, be reimbursed at some future time.

We are assembled for the purpose of

considering the affairs of our young and thriving Territory, and of framing such laws, rules and regulations as may, in our united wisdom, be considered most salutary and beneficial to the interest of the public weal.

With a tribute of praise and thanksgiving unto that All-wise Being who controls and governs the nations as He will, we invoke the spirit of wisdom to guide us in our deliberations. And while we render the full emotions of grateful hearts, for past mercies and blessings which have been extended unto us, we are thankful to Him who has preserved us from the bitter rancor and hatred of infuriated enemies, and given us a peaceful inheritance in these sequestered vales. Our hearts swell with gratitude for the privilege we enjoy of seeking and obtaining light and intelligence, that we may at all times, and in all places, be inspired by that spirit of wisdom and truth which emanates from Him who sits enthroned in sacred majesty, and dwells in the midst of His kingdoms. Though His chastening hand has been upon us, still it has been for our good, and we acknowledge it as the kind dealing of a tender parent who sees the best interests of his children.

I have, in my former communications

to this body, suggested that laws should be plain, easy to be understood, and few in number. I am as yet unacquainted with any reason for changing my views upon this subject; on the contrary, as life gives me experience, and as experience furnishes knowledge and understanding, I find myself more fully confirmed therein. Neither should laws be too frequently changed, if we would enjoy a permanent and peaceful government. I am fully aware that matters of local and personal interest require alterations, and that in a new country like this, where enterprise, development and progress so eminently characterize the people, legislation should keep even pace therewith, and not be bound down by contracted and selfish views, old and exploded policy, or traditional errors. Let a spirit of freedom and liberality pervade all our acts, and an enlightened and highly practical course of legislation will surely be the result of our deliberations.

We have a very good volume of laws, and I would recommend, so far as they remain applicable to our wants, and are sufficient for probable emergencies, that we do not disturb them. No law, passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, has been annulled by Congress, although, by a most odious and anti-republican feature in the "Organic Act," it retains the power so to do; a power so utterly repugnant to and subversive of the principles of our free institutions that it should be rarely, if ever, exercised.

In order, however, to avoid this, as well as many other questions which might unfortunately arise only to perplex and entangle the relations so unreasonably, yet peaceably existing in the present form of a dependent State, and to place ourselves, beyond cavil, upon the platform of equal rights, constitutional sovereignty, and free government, based upon the principles sacred to every lover of American liberty, as emanating from the people, I recommend that you take the initiatory steps towards our obtaining admission into the Union. Preparatory thereto, it will be necessary to have the census of the Territory taken, and to hold a convention for the formation and adoption of a constitution. I would respectfully suggest that this matter be taken into prompt consideration, that, in case you deem it wisdom to make an effort for our admission

as a State, the incipient laws may be passed at an early day.

We trust that the present Congress will have wisdom to so far recognise the principle of self-government, and the genius of our free institutions, as to abolish in her territories that odious, tyrannical, and absurd system of colonial government which emanated from the British throne, and place them upon that equality of constitutional rights enjoyed by the States in their internal regulations, election of officers, and representation.

In accordance with a law passed by the Assembly in 1854-5, the Hon. Orson Hyde repaired to Carson County, accompanied by the Hon. Judge Stiles and Marshal Heywood, and in connexion with authorized persons from California, approximately established the boundary line between this Territory and that State, in the region of Carson valley, and fully organized the County. The reports in relation thereto have been received, and will be laid before you at an early date. The compensation asked for service in determining a portion of our western boundary I trust will not be withheld, although it more properly belongs to the General Government to defray such expenses, since it is more particularly its province to attend to the establishment of the boundary lines of the territories.

The northern line of Utah has also been established, during the present season, by Professors Orson Pratt and Albert Carrington, and the Territorial Surveyor-General, Jesse W. Fox, where it crosses the Malade, and by Professor Pratt and Surveyor-General Fox, where it crosses Green river and the emigrant road east of the last named stream. There was no accompanying party from Oregon in either of the above cases, as the information was mainly desirable for determining the jurisdiction of this Territory, at points where Oregon had no settlements within hundreds of miles.

The revenue, as appears from the auditor's report, which, with the Territorial Treasurer's report, I herewith take great pleasure in submitting, for the current fiscal year, amounts to \$17,348.87, showing an increase, over last year, of \$10,962.56.

This arises from an increase of property, and a higher per cent. assessed by the last Legislative Assembly. The total amount of increase, as assessed, is \$915,295,

being over a third more than during years previous. There appears to have been auditors warrants in circulation amounting to \$23,401.28, of which \$11,223.57 has been redeemed at the treasury, leaving a balance still in circulation \$12,177.71. Of the current year's assessment \$6,279.10 has been received, leaving a delinquency of \$11,089.77. Which shows, if it were all collected, an indebtedness of \$1,107.94 depending on future assessments for payment.

By the foregoing statement, it appears that the Territory is running a trifle in debt, still I do not presume that it will be necessary to increase the assessment of last year. I deem this situation of the finances attributable to the light assessment of the previous year; it being, for the whole Territory, only \$6,386.31, at one half the present rate.

The effects of this small assessment were not felt at the time, as the reports show \$2,118.28 more collected during that year than in this. Of last year's assessment \$3,004.81 have been paid during this, it is therefore obvious that almost the entire amount of the receipts at the treasury, for the year 1854, came from former assessments, hence it follows that if the assessments of that year had been kept good, there would now have been no falling off.

Payments for the suppression of Indian hostilities have been made at the Tithing Office, which accounts for the entries of issues to that office in the auditor's report.

It will also be seen that a large portion of these issues have been redeemed at the treasury; the unadjusted accounts and warrants on hand will liquidate the balance.

Since it is not to the payment of fees and salaries that the revenue of the Territory is devoted, but to public improvements and the development of the country, the people should feel willing to promptly pay their taxes, inasmuch as they directly, and almost immediately, receive the benefits thereof.

It has been proposed to open new channels of communication with this Territory from the east through the tributaries of the Missouri, and from the south by way of the Colorado. Doubtless boats, built expressly for the purpose, will be able to approach our settlements many hundred miles nearer than at present. Should it be in your power, by chartering companies

or rendering other encouragement, to further any such enterprise, you will meet with my most hearty co-operation; I certainly deem it a subject worthy of your consideration.

Educational interests have flourished hitherto, with but little aid or encouragement from the Legislative Assembly. Should not this subject be taken under advisement by this Legislature, and some well organized system be adopted, which will confer the blessings of at least a common education upon every child, rich or poor, bond or free, in the Territory, and which will establish and keep in operation at least one school where the higher branches are taught?

I am aware that much has already been done and great good effected, by private enterprise, throughout the settlements generally. Though I am sanguine that no territory, so young as this, can boast of so many or so good school houses and schools, still there is a lack, much remains to be done. The Legislature has appropriated comparatively nothing for this object, and the appropriations of land by the General Government are at present, and a great share always will be, entirely unavailable.

None are so much interested in this matter as ourselves, it would therefore seem to be almost imperative upon this Assembly to extend their most reliable aid and influence for the promotion of learning. And now, while we have peace and quietness in all our borders, is an opportune time to lay a foundation for the instruction of our children, which shall grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength, and extend its influence around the children of the poorest and humblest citizen, as well as the more opulent and wealthy.

Peace, quiet, gentle peace, and a due degree of prosperity have thus far crowned our efforts.

The Indians, notwithstanding an occasional outbreak, are generally peaceful and friendly disposed.

On the 23rd day of September last, three of our people were killed by the Yampah Utahs near Elk mountain, at the settlement on the left bank of Grand river. A party of the Shoshones also exhibited signs of hostility at Forts Bridger and Supply, in Green River County.

Upon learning these facts, I issued a proclamation to the Nauvoo Legion, the



allies of the Territory, to hold themselves in readiness, and to send out such forces as might be considered necessary to preserve peace, and to protect the settlements and immigration upon the roads. A party, under the command of Major R. T. Burton, proceeded to the forts above named and remained in the vicinity, until the immigrating companies had all passed and the Indians had left for their usual hunt among the buffalo. We call on the military, more to preserve peace with the native tribes than to fight them, as it is well known that a substantial, alert force in their immediate neighbourhood rarely fails to check their depredations, prevent their abuse, and, generally, very suddenly dispose them to seek for peace.

In this connexion permit me to observe, that the signal success which has attended the peaceful policy uniformly pursued towards the Indians, since our settlement in these valleys, should be satisfactory evidence of its value over every other.

To retaliate for every outbreak by taking their lives, either through civil or military power, and severely chastising them for every depredation, is actually descending to their grade of conduct, and still more excites them to acts of savage barbarity.

We witness, in the surrounding territories, the effects of the war policy in an almost constant scene of mutual carnage and bloodshed, while our experience confirms the opinion of many eminent statesmen, that the conciliatory course is far the most humane and successful, as well as the most economical.

I therefore appeal to you, Gentlemen, to use your influence throughout the Territory to preserve the policy of feeding and clothing the native, of giving them employment, teaching them to obtain a living by their labour, and exercising patience, perseverance and forbearance towards them, as well as care and watchfulness.

Let this policy be strictly adhered to in all our settlements, and the chances are that we shall hear of no Indian massacres and depredations, at least not to any great extent.

Fortifications have progressed quite satisfactorily in most of the settlements during the past year; the people being materially aided and benefited in their endeavours by the Fortification Act, passed at the last Session. It has had a very salutary effect, and through its influence

I trust that the defenses will be energetically prosecuted to their completion.

I deem it needless to reiterate my views and feelings in relation to home manufactures, for a commendable zeal for their promotion, I am happy in believing, pervades the entire community. Although but few manufacturing establishments, of any considerable importance, are in successful operation yet a large amount of cloth, leather, hats, pottery, brushes, and other articles of import, of a very good quality, have been manufactured. The humble artisan, without capital, makes a beginning and grows into the business, as facilities and means increase around him.

Some very good iron has been made at the works in Iron County, and the present prospect is very fair for the most eminent success. I recommend a continuance of the liberal policy heretofore extended to this branch of domestic manufacture. Other industrial pursuits should also meet with encouragement and aid so far as compatible with the public interest. Much may be done to promote and encourage the productions of domestic industry, by the adoption of annual exhibitions, and by giving suitable premiums for the best specified articles produced from the native elements.

While we are pursuing the even tenor of our way, in these far distant and peaceful vales, we are not insensible to the scenes and influences passing and operating outside our borders. We quietly observe, in our country, the chicanery, political jarrings, strife for place and power, disregard for law and order, jealousies, and sectional divisions, and disunions, which embitter life, leading on to distress, perplexity and often sanguinary war, in place of peace, confidence, union and devotion to the best interests of our common country. What remains? Naught, naught but to apply the torch, and witness the terrible conflagration. To attain this ignoble consummation, hundreds, yea, thousands are stretching forth, with frenzied, maddened zeal, to be foremost in bringing to pass the direful tragedy.

Abroad, the struggle for freedom is hushed by the loud roar of magnificent war. Nations are contending for a gory bed, suggesting, at least, to the quiet observer to keep aloof from the distracting questions and controversies of the day, which so agitate communities and subvert



the peace and quietude of neighbourhoods; let whatsoever political demagogues seek to embroil him therein.

Be it our aim so to direct our political affairs as to promote union, integrity and independence to the Territory, industry, knowledge and truth to the people, thus

shall we spouse to ourselves peace and freedom, and transmit to our children these free institutions which we received as a rich legacy from our fathers.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
Executive Department, U.T.  
Fillmore City, Dec. 11, 1855.

## History of Joseph Smith.

(Continued from page 248.)

[December, 1840.]

Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to make and keep accurate records of all ordinances made by the City Council, and of all their proceedings in their corporate capacity, which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of the electors of said city, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the ordinances of the City Council, and shall serve as Clerk of the Municipal Court.

Sec. 21. When it shall be necessary to take private property for opening, widening or altering any public street, lane, avenue, or alley, the corporation shall make a just compensation therefor to the person whose property is so taken, and if the amount of such compensation cannot be agreed upon, the Mayor shall cause the same to be ascertained by a jury of six disinterested freeholders of the city.

Sec. 22. All jurors empanelled to inquire into the amount of benefits or damages that shall happen to the owners of property, so proposed to be taken, shall first be sworn to that effect, and shall return to the Mayor their inquest in writing, signed by each juror.

Sec. 23. In case the Mayor shall at any time be guilty of a palpable omission of duty, or shall wilfully, and corruptly be guilty of oppression, mal conduct, or partiality, in the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall be liable to be indicted in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, and on conviction he shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars, and the Court shall have power on the recommendation of the jury to add to the judgment of the Court that he be removed from office.

Sec. 24. The City Council may establish and organize an institution of learning within the limits of the city, for the teaching of the Arts, Sciences, and Learned Professions, to be called the "University of the City of Nauvoo," which institution shall be under

the control and management of a Board of Trustees, consisting of a Chancellor, Registrar, and twenty-three Regents, which Board shall thereafter be a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession by the name of the "Chancellor and Regents of the University of the City of Nauvoo," and shall have full power to pass, ordain, establish, and execute, all such laws and ordinances as they may consider necessary for the welfare and prosperity of said University, its officers and students; provided that the said laws and ordinances shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or of this State; and provided also, that the Trustees shall at all times, be appointed by the City Council, and shall have all the powers and privileges for the advancement of the cause of education which appertain to the Trustees of any other College or University of this State.

Sec. 25. The City Council may organize the inhabitants of said city, subject to military duty, into a body of independent military men, to be called the "Nauvoo Legion," the Court Martial of which shall be composed of the commissioned officers of said Legion, and constitute the law-making department, with full powers and authority to make, ordain, establish, and execute all such laws and ordinances as may be considered necessary for the benefit, government, and regulation of said Legion; provided said Court Martial shall pass no law or act, repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the Constitution of the United States, or of this State; and provided also that the officers of the Legion shall be commissioned by the Governor of the State. The said Legion shall perform the same amount of military duty as is now or may be hereafter required of the regular militia of the State, and shall be at the disposal of the Mayor in executing the laws and ordinances of the city, and at the disposal of the Governor for the public de-

fence, and the execution of the laws of the State or of the United States, and shall be entitled to their proportion of the public arms; and provided also, that said Legion shall be exempt from all other military duty.

Sec. 26. The inhabitants of the city of Nauvoo are hereby exempted from working on any road beyond the limits of the city, and for the purpose of keeping the streets, lanes, avenues, and alleys in repair, to require of the male inhabitants of said city, over the age of twenty-one, and under fifty years, to labour on said streets, lanes, avenues, and alleys, not exceeding three days in each year; any person failing to perform such labour, when duly notified by the Supervisor, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar per day for each day so neglected or refused.

Sec. 27. The City Council shall have power to provide for the punishment of offenders by imprisonment in the County or city jail, in all cases where such offenders shall fail or refuse to pay the fines and forfeitures, which may be recovered against them.

Sec. 28. This Act is hereby declared to be a public Act, and shall take effect on the first Monday of February next.

WM. L. D. EWING,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. H. ANDERSON,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved Dec. 16, 1840.

THOS. CARLIN.

State of Illinois,

Office of Secretary of State.

I, Stephen A. Douglass, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of the enrolled law now on file in my office.

Witness my hand, and Seal of State, at Springfield, this 18th day of December, 1840.

S. A. DOUGLASS,

Secretary of State.

The following are the Legislative powers alluded to in the 13th section of the foregoing Act, as pertaining to the City Council of the City of Springfield, and which consequently became a part of the Charter of the City of Nauvoo, to wit—

#### OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Sec. 1. The City Council shall have powers and authority to levy and collect taxes upon all property, real and personal, within the city, not exceeding one half per cent. per annum, upon the assessed value thereof, and may enforce the payment of the same in any manner prescribed by ordinance, not re-

pugnant to the Constitution of the United States and of this State.

Sec. 2. The City Council shall have power to require of all officers appointed in pursuance of the Charter, bonds with penalty and security for the faithful performance of their respective duties as may be deemed expedient, and also to require all officers appointed as aforesaid, to take an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices upon entering upon the discharge of the same.

Sec. 3. To establish, support, and regulate common schools, to borrow money on the credit of the city: provided, that no sum or sums of money shall be borrowed at a greater interest than six per cent. per annum, nor shall the interest on the aggregate of all the sums borrowed and outstanding ever exceed one half of the city revenue, arising for taxes assessed on real property within the corporation.

Sec. 4. To make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the city, to make Quarantine Laws for that purpose, and enforce the same.

Sec. 5. To appropriate and provide for the payment of the debt and expenses of the city.

Sec. 6. To establish hospitals, and make regulations for the government of the same.

Sec. 7. To make regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants, to declare what shall be a nuisance, and to prevent and remove the same.

Sec. 8. To provide the city with water, to dig wells and erect pumps in the streets for the extinguishment of fires, and convenience of the inhabitants.

Sec. 9. To open, alter, widen, extend, establish, grade, pave, or otherwise improve and keep in repair streets, avenues, lanes, and alleys.

Sec. 10. To establish, erect, and keep in repair bridges.

Sec. 11. To divide the city into wards, and specify the boundaries thereof, and create additional wards, as the occasion may require.

Sec. 12. To provide for lighting the streets and erecting lamp posts.

Sec. 13. To establish, support, and regulate night watches.

Sec. 14. To erect market houses, establish markets, and market places, and provide for the government and regulation thereof.

Sec. 15. To provide for erecting all needful buildings for the use of the city.

Sec. 16. To provide for enclosing, improving, and regulating all public grounds belonging to the city.

Sec. 17. To license, tax, and regulate auctioneers, merchants, and retailers, grocers, taverns, ordinaries, hawkers, pedlars,

brokers, pawnbrokers, and money changers.

Sec. 18. To license, tax, and regulate hackney carriages, wagons, carts and drays, and fix the rates to be charged for the carriage of persons, and for the wagonage, cartage and drayage of property.

Sec. 19. To license and regulate porters and fix the rates of portorage.

Sec. 20. To license and regulate theatrical and other exhibitions, shows and amusements.

Sec. 21. To tax, restrain, prohibit, and suppress, tippling houses, dram shops, gaming houses, bawdy and other disorderly houses.

Sec. 22. To provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and to organize and establish fire companies.

Sec. 23. To regulate the fixing of chimneys, and the flues thereof, and stove pipes.

Sec. 24. To regulate the storage of gunpowder, tar, pitch, rosin, and other combustible materials.

Sec. 25. To regulate and order parapet walls, and partition fences.

Sec. 26. To establish standard weights and measures, and regulate the weights and measures to be used in the city in all other cases not provided for by law.

Sec. 27. To provide for the inspection and measuring of lumber and other building materials, and for the measurement of all kinds of mechanical work.

Sec. 28. To provide for the inspection and weighing of hay, lime, and stone coal, the measuring of charcoal, firewood, and other fuel, to be sold or used within the city.

Sec. 29. To provide for and regulate the inspection of tobacco, and of beef, pork, flour, meal, and whiskey in barrels.

Sec. 30. To regulate the weight, quality, and price of bread, sold, and used in the city.

Sec. 31. To provide for taking the enumeration of the inhabitants of the city.

Sec. 32. To regulate the election of city officers, and provide for removing from office any person holding an office created by ordinance.

Sec. 33. To fix the compensation of all city officers, and regulate the fees of jurors, witnesses, and others, for services rendered under this Act or any ordinance.

Sec. 34. To regulate the police of the city, to impose fines, and forfeitures, and penalties, for the breach of any ordinance, and provide for the recovery and appropriation of such fines and forfeitures, and the enforcement of such penalties.

Sec. 35. The City Council shall have exclusive power within the city by ordinance, to license, regulate, and suppress, and restrain, billiard tables, and from one to

twenty pin alleys, and every other description of gaming or gambling.

Sec. 36. The City Council shall have power to make all ordinances which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers specified in this Act, so that such ordinances be not repugnant to nor inconsistent with, the Constitution of the United States or of this State.

Sec. 37. The style of the ordinances of the city shall be—"Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Springfield."

Sec. 38. All ordinances passed by the City Council shall, within one month after they shall have been passed, be published in some newspaper published in the city, and shall not be in force until they shall have been published as aforesaid.

Sec. 39. All ordinances of the city may be proven by the seal of the corporation, and when printed and published by authority of the corporation, the same shall be received in evidence in all courts and places without further proof.

John C. Bennett who had been delegated to Springfield, to carry our petition for a City Charter, announced the passage of the bill, as follows—

City of Springfield, Dec. 16, 1840.

Editors of the Times and Seasons—The Act incorporating the City of Nauvoo has just passed the council of revision, and is now a law of the land, to take effect and be in force from and after the first Monday in February next. The aforesaid Act contains two additional charters—one incorporating the "Nauvoo Legion," the other the "University of the City of Nauvoo."

All these Charters are very broad and liberal, conferring the most plenary powers on the corporators. Illinois has acquitted herself with honour, and her State Legislators shall never be forgotten. Every power we asked has been granted, every request gratified, every desire fulfilled. In the Senate Mr. Little cancelled every obligation to our people, and faithfully, and honestly, and with untiring diligence, discharged every obligation devolving upon him as our immediate representative in the Upper House. Mark well that man, and do him honour. Snyder, and Ralston, and Moore, and Ross, and Stapp, and numerous others, likewise in that branch of our State Government, rendered us very essential services; and the Act passed that body without a dissenting voice.

In the House of Representatives, Charles, our immediate Representative in the Lower House, was at his post and discharged his duty as a faithful Representative; he is an acting, and not a talking man, and has fulfilled all his obligations to us. Many mem-



bers in this House, likewise, were warmly in our favour; and with only one or two dissenting voices, every Representative appeared inclined to extend to us all such powers as they considered us justly entitled to, and voted for the law; and here I should not forget to mention, that Lincoln, whose name we erased from the electoral ticket in November (not however on account of any dislike to him as a man, but simply because his was the last name on the ticket, and we desired to show our friendship to the Democratic party by substituting the name of Ralston for some one of the Whigs) had the magnanimity to vote for our Act, and came forward, after the final vote, to the bar of the House, and cordially congratulated me on its passage.

Our worthy Governor is certainly disposed to do us ample justice in every respect, and to extend to us every facility for our future happiness and prosperity.

Illinois has certainly done her duty, and

her whole duty; and now it becomes us to show ourselves upright, honest, just, worthy of the favours bestowed by noble, generous, and magnanimous statesmen. I have said that we are a law-abiding people, and we must now show it. The State has washed her hands in granting all our petitions, and if we do not now show ourselves approved, the curse must fall upon our own heads. Justice, equal justice, should be our fixed object and purpose, and the Great God will prosper us; length of days will be in our right hand, and in our left, glory and honour.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN C. BENNETT.

The City Charter of Nauvoo is of my own plan and device. I concocted it for the salvation of the Church, and on principles so broad, that every honest man might dwell secure under its protective influence without distinction of sect or party.

(To be continued.)

## The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

**PROSTITUTION AND ITS REMEDY.**—The letter from the *Times*, which we have inserted in this Number of the *Star*, portrays in true colours the great vice of the times. Besides it is a woman who speaks, and it is evident that she deeply realizes the degradation and misery to which a large portion of her sex are reduced in these Christian countries; and that too, by men—"gentlemen, respectable gentlemen." It certainly is a most tangible proof of the general demoralization of society, when those who revel in the miseries of broken-hearted females are permitted to rank in it either as men or "gentlemen," or even to have an existence, and taint the elements with their poisonous malaria.

That an extensive trade is carried on between Britain and the Continent, in young and unsuspecting females, for the purpose of prostitution, is now well known by the British public, and still it exists. To use the words of the writer, "It is, in fact, a trade under all the conditions of export and import—a trade which if not legalized, is tolerated." Why is it tolerated? Because there is a class of men who are able to pay—so far as money will do it—the price demanded for innocence and virtue, that their hellish lusts may be gratified by the sacrifice of it. Why are not prompt and efficient measures taken to remedy this fearful evil, which is gradually undermining every pure and ennobling principle, vitiating the blood that courses in the veins of human kind, and destroying the principles of life and vitality? We know of no answer to the question, unless it is that the ramifications of the evil have become so extensive in society, that there is influence sufficient to protect the infamous traffic and prevent any successful effort to put it down.

The appeal of the *Times* to Englishwomen evinces that shuffling of responsibility,

on shoulders where it does not belong, which is a leading characteristic in men who are desirous of finding some "scape-goat" to bear off their sins. The Lord placed men, not women, at the head of creation; and though they may endeavour to soothe their consciences for oppressing and destroying females, by crying out to the helpless, "Why don't you help yourselves?" and thus add insult to injury, and tantalize them in their defenceless condition, they will find that the effects of their sins, will in the end return upon themselves. Multitudes of women whom they have deceived, defiled, and trodden under foot, will find salvation while their seducers are damned and weltering in hell, the only place they are fit to inhabit, until they are purified sufficiently to receive some kind of salvation, if there happens to be anything left of them worth saving.

We have before recommended a remedy for these evils, and we will warrant a most effectual cure wherever it is properly applied—make men responsible, instead of women, for existing evils pertaining to the intercourse of the sexes. Stop the demand, and the supply will cease also. Let every man, whether high or low, rich or poor, who makes any attempt to deceive or seduce a woman be branded with infamy, become an outcast from society, and have the privilege of living only through the sufferance of those whom he has injured. Let dens of infamy, whether frequented by "gentlemen" or beggars, be searched out and destroyed. Let those who have glutted their appetites by the sacrifice of innocence and virtue, and those who have carried on the trade of procuring victims, expiate their sins, at least in part, by the sacrifice of life, which they have rendered miserable and worse than useless to others.

These are the principles of Utah "Mountain law." If the *Times*, or the people or government of Britain have any doubts as to its efficacy in purifying a vitiated moral atmosphere, we will assure them that a visit to Utah, by any of them who can appreciate purified social elements, will effectually remove all apprehensions on the subject.

Elder Jaques has favoured us with a copy of a letter to the Editor of the *Times*, in answer to the appeal of "A. J.," in which he has recommended similar principles to the above, to the consideration of Englishmen. Those principles must be considered by the Editor as of too high and heavenly an order for general adoption in England, for we believe he has not chosen to publish the letter, nor indeed any other answer to the lady's appeal. This is but a poor comment on the torrents of "virtuous indignation" which the press sometimes pours forth on the subject, and is certainly an evidence that the majority of the present generation of Englishmen, and the present state of English society are perfectly suited to each other.

UTAH.—There are but few official documents of modern times which are as plain and concise, and which embody so much wisdom and practical common sense as Governor Young's last Message. It is replete with sound policy, and breathes the spirit of peace and good will to all men. The rulers of the earth might learn many profitable lessons from the Governor of Utah. Probably other peoples will profit but little from the example set them by the Saints, until they learn by experience, that governments established and maintained by physical force, intrigue, and abuse of power, and in which division is supposed to be a necessary ingredient, must end by the same means which brought them into existence.

The news from Utah, by the last mails, is most cheering and satisfactory. Notwithstanding the expectations, and no doubt the wishes of many of the enemies of the Saints, that they would suffer and perish by famine, they have still enough of the fruits of the earth to supply their wants, and peace and prosperity crown their labours.

The rapid and substantial progress of Utah has been marked by another important movement the past winter—the preparatory steps towards making an application for admission, as a state, into the Federal Union. The position of Utah is an anomaly in the rise and progress of nations. She is perfectly capable of governing and defending herself in her isolated position. Not being weakened by internal dissensions, her people are virtually the most independent of any on earth. It matters but little, so far as her final destiny is concerned, whether she is admitted into the Union or not. Her people and rulers are wise and in a position to quietly abide their time, and peaceably attain to the privilege of self-government. If their enemies attempt to prevent it by force, it will only hasten the event. In Utah the elements are abundant for producing everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of life; and should the necessity occur of her people depending entirely on themselves for what they need, it will only hasten her commercial as well as political independence.

America is the land of the Saints, the land where the Lord, through them, will establish a kingdom that will be ruled in righteousness; but this kingdom is to be established on the principles of peace and good will to all men—by pursuing the same policy which Governor Young recommends, and has heretofore adopted towards the Indians.

Thousands who now despise the Saints will yet be glad to find shelter and protection among them from the storms without. In Deseret the bonds of the oppressor will be effectually broken, and there will be freedom of both body and mind. Old laws, traditions, and customs which have trammelled the energies of man for ages are being done away, and every opportunity is given for the growth and expansion of his energies. Oppressive monopolies of wealth, place, and power will be effectually broken down where the Saints rule. Merit will be the only criterion of greatness. This will give free scope for the exercise of a righteous ambition, and every man will be permitted to enjoy, in peace, all the good which he is capable of attaining to. These are some of the principles which will characterize the kingdom of God, notwithstanding the assertions of its enemies to the contrary. It will be a great and noble example to the nations of the earth, of what a people may become by practising the principles of righteousness, and those who will not pattern after it will increase in dissensions within and wars without, until they waste away, for they have the elements of disorganization within themselves.

We will now leave the Saints in Utah to pursue their onward course in everything that is great and ennobling, for we verily know that the purposes of God cannot be thwarted. Zion will be free, and she will yet control the destinies of the world.

THE SHIP "CARAVAN."—Elder J. Taylor writes from New York, under date of April 2, as follows—"The *Caravan* arrived on the 27th ult., all well, no deaths but one child three years old. Those going forward have already started for their places of destination, the remainder, I think, will get employ."

### Home Correspondence.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, CARLISLE, AND  
DURHAM CONFERENCES.

50, Dundas Street, Monkwearmouth,  
Sunderland, April 3, 1866.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother—I send you these few lines to inform you how we are getting

along in this Pastorate. We held the Carlisle Conference on the 16th ult., which was well attended by the Saints, and we enjoyed much of the spirit of our calling. President Smith and the Priesthood are one with me in rolling on the work in that Conference. Elder Henry Hartley is labouring diligently in preaching the



Gospel and distributing tracts, and suffers much persecution from the people. In calling at many of the houses for the tracts which he had previously left, and with a desire to answer questions and to teach them the principles of the Gospel, some burn them in his presence, others will drive him away with sticks in their hands, threatening to strike him if he is not off; and again, others will set their dogs at him. I need scarcely say, that most of this persecution is brought on through the instrumentality of hireling priests, who are perfectly aware that their priestcraft is in danger, and who go about, from house to house, telling all sorts of lies and newspaper stories about the Prophets Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. One old parson pronounced a curse on brother Hartley, and in a very few days afterwards the same reverend gentleman, having taken a drop too much, fell off his horse, and fractured his skull so badly that he is not expected to recover. It reminds me of a proverb quoted by President Brigham Young when speaking of people pronouncing curses on the Saints, "Their curses are like young chickens, they will come home to roost."

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Conference was held on the 23rd ult. There was a good attendance of the Saints from the country Branches. There are but very few members of the Church in this large town of some 100,000 inhabitants. We are under notice to leave our present place of worship. President Croston has been very diligent in trying to take another room, but has not yet succeeded. A course of lectures are being delivered in a village called Howden, which are well attended, and they are creating great excitement. We have called out another brother to labour in that Conference.

The Durham Conference came off on the 30th ult., and was well attended by the Saints; many of them walked from the most distant Branches. President Workman, the Travelling Elders, and all the Priesthood are one with me in all things. Our prospects are exceedingly good in this Conference for doing a good work. We had a most excellent Conference, and all things were done in good order. We have also called out another brother to labour in this Conference.

On Monday, the 31st ult., we held a Pastoral meeting, as the three Presidents of Conferences and most of the Travelling

Elders were with me. We spent the day in a room by ourselves, in fasting and prayer, and speaking as we were moved upon by the Holy Ghost, and truly we enjoyed a portion of that spirit which Peter and the rest of the Apostles did on the day of Pentecost. Before we separated, we partook of that holy ordinance, the Lord's supper. It was a day long to be remembered by us for good. The brethren, each of them, desired to be kindly remembered to you, and brothers Spencer and Wheelock; and we all crave an interest in your faith and prayers as we feel our weakness in this extensive field of labour, and it is our earnest desire, although but boys, to do a good work. May the blessings of light and truth, which you so richly enjoy, continue to be poured out upon you in the name of Jesus. Amen.

HENRY LUNT.

#### NORWICH CONFERENCE.

Norwich, April 7, 1856.

President F. D. Richards.

Beloved Brother—It has been some length of time since I wrote you, in regard to the spirit and feeling of the Saints who compose the Norwich Conference; but now, giving way to the dictates of the Spirit, I take great delight in informing you of the rise and progress of the kingdom of God, in the extreme east of England. This Conference was organized May 3, 1847, and since that time it has numbered considerably upwards of one thousand members, and will have emigrated, up to the present year, about three hundred to Deseret. The Conference has arisen to what it has been, and to what it is, by stemming the current of persecution heaped upon the Saints by organized bands of "Mormon killers"—naming themselves so—composed of clergymen of different sects and parties. But this has been calculated to enhance the progress of our religion, and we will acknowledge the hand of the Lord in it, as the Church have done in days that are past.

During the past few months, the Saints have increased in faith and good works, and they testify that they are stronger in "Mormonism" to-day, than they were yesterday; and so they mean, by the help of God, to continue on until they have filled their mission honourably upon the earth, that they may come up with clean

hands and pure hearts, and gain that exalted position in God's kingdom that is promised to all His faithful sons and daughters.

We sincerely feel to thank you, and Almighty God, for the two visits we have had from President Wheelock. He has done us good, and has strengthened us in our most holy faith, given unto us new life, new energy, and he has been a blessing to us spiritually and temporally, and for my own part, I have deemed them angels visits. I feel at home with such men, and we pray God most earnestly to bless him and you, with power commensurate with your arduous duties and calling, in directing and guiding this year's emigration. When you have done, we pray Almighty God to bless you with all the temporal and spiritual blessings you need, to return to your *Mountain Home*, and have brothers Brigham, Heber, and Jedediah say to you, well done good, faithful, wise and judicious servants, enter into the joy of your Lord, and your homes, in that happy and pleasant vale. We also pray the same for brother Spencer, and all good and faithful servants of God. In return we ask an interest in your faith and prayers, that we may think well, speak well, and do well, all the time. It has always been our desire never to think, say, or do anything that would be displeasing in the sight of God, or any of His people, from the highest down to the lowest in the Church; but, continually seek to please, and to do good to all mankind in righteousness.

We have done considerable baptizing lately, and very little cutting off; and we do not feel like doing much of the latter if we can avoid it with propriety. The Saints all feel well throughout the Conference, and rejoice more and more in the work of the Lord. We feel happy in the reception of Elder Lavender, as Pastor of this and other Conferences. We love

him, and pray for him continually. All our Traveling Elders and Presidents of Branches, have expressed their satisfaction in him as a man of God. By his assistance this summer, we expect to do a very good work. Hereafter we expect to have quarterly Conferences, instead of half-yearly ones, and think to cause a greater satisfaction by so doing. We are busy distributing tracts, and hunting up places to preach when warm weather comes. There are a considerable number who are full of the spirit of investigation, and sincerely seeking after truths. It comes hard for them to make up their minds to become Latter-day Saints, but ere long I hope that the Spirit of God will be so strong, that it will cause all those who are desirous of salvation, to break asunder the iron band of priestcraft and superstition that binds them, and embrace the light and power of the Gospel of Christ, which will make them feel free and happy.

It makes me rejoice to see how happy and joyful the Saints feel who are about to cross the plains with hand-carts. They seem by their testimony to have faith enough to remove the mountains out of the way for a few hours, if they could not get their luggage, comprising their Books and *Staves*, belonging to the Church, over any other way. They love their religion, and endeavour to live it, and to honour and obey all its requirements. They love all the Priesthood, they love the Church of Christ, and will do all that lies in their power for the advancement of the same, spiritually and temporally in this world, and the world to come, and I assure you, my love for the Saints of the Norwich Conference is strong, and I think it is reciprocated. My kind love to all in the Office, and I shall ever remain yours truly in the kingdom of God.

MATHIAS COWLEY.

### The Cruelty in Women.

(The "Times," March 28.)

To the Editor of the "Times"—

Sir—In a leading article of *The Times*

(Thursday, March 28), you have commented with just horror and indignation

on the infamous traffic in young girls, at this time carried on to a greater extent than can be conceived or believed by those who sit at home, entrenched round by all the sanctities of domestic life and all the safeguards of virtue. In the course of the judicial inquiry which gave rise to your remarks, it was stated publicly that this traffic has become a "system," and a source of profit; that the law cannot reach it; and that without the intervention of our Foreign Minister it is not likely to be put down.

That such an infamous traffic does exist has long been well known to me and to others. Not only is it true that English girls are inveigled out of this country in such numbers that, as I remember, an association was formed in Paris to protect them; but it is not less true that for the same horrible purpose girls are brought over to England from France, from Belgium, from Germany; it is, in fact, a trade under all the conditions of export and import—a trade which, if not legalized, is tolerated; and I have myself heard it, I will not say defended, but accounted for, excused, as the necessary, inevitable result of certain permitted social vices. When several trials relative to these foreign victims were reported two or three years ago, and sent a strong shudder of horror and disgust through our virtuous society, *The Times* was blamed by some persons for the publicity given to the circumstances and the severity of its comments; but others who recoiled from such details felt wisely grateful for the exposure of such unmanly vice, and for the manly scorn and detestation with which it was visited.

In this recent case, not women only, but all right-minded and generous men have reason to thank you for the part you have taken. You conclude your denunciation by an appeal to Englishwomen, and (printing the word in capitals to enforce your appeal) you require that Englishwomen should "lay to heart" such a state of things, and use their utmost power to stop the progress of this enormous wrong.

I am an Englishwoman, and, in common with many other Englishwomen, feel the shame and horror of such a state of things; but will you, who thus appeal to us, or will any of your correspondents, point out what it is our duty to do?—how we are expected to act; to speak, or

even to think on such subjects? We have been told heretofore by men whom we respect, that it becomes women to be absolutely silent on such revolting topics—to ignore, or rather to affect to ignore, such a "state of things" as you allude to. We have been told that, in virtuous women, it is a breach of feminine delicacy even to suppose the existence of certain outcasts of our own sex, or of certain exemptions in regard to vicious indulgence assumed by years; in short, that, as women of virtue, we have nothing to do with such questions, though we know, too well, how deeply they affect us, how terribly near they approach us personally, how the far-reaching contagion of such covert vice involves in some form or other the peace of our "virtuous" homes, the fidelity of our husbands, the health and morality of our sons, the innocence of our daughters. We have been allowed, indeed, to patronize penitentiaries, to read chapters of the Bible, and distribute lugubrious tracts to wretched, sullen, disordered victims; but, meantime, we are told—I have myself been told, half pityingly, half sneeringly—that for every one unhappy creature we rescue out of the streets, two will be at once supplied to fill up the vacancy; that this "state of things" is a necessary social evil; and that we virtuous women had better not meddle with it, lest worse befall us.

So it has been said in former times; but it seems, from the appeal you make to us, that in these days Englishwomen may feel, may think, may speak out on such subjects; may, without reproach, take such a part in their discussion as becomes the members of a Christian and civilized community. But what are we to do, where law is weak, where custom is strong, where opinion is cowardly or wavering, where our very knowledge involves an imputation on our feminine decorum—what are we to do? A popular journal, in reference to this trial, intimated that where the law cannot reach them it is permitted to take the chastisement of such vile panders and procuresses into our own hands. Does this mean that they should be pilloried or pummelled to death in our public streets? I believe this would be their fate if they were once recognized, but where would be the justice of it?—Shall we stone those who minister to vice, and spare those who practise it? That class of wretches whose sole



and profitable occupation it is to hunt down and ensnare victims becomes, we are told, more and more numerous, more and more audacious; but for whom are the victims hunted down and ensnared, imported and exported as so much merchandise? So long as the market exists the article will be supplied—tell us, therefore, what are we to do? The education of your sons does not rest with us. In the schools where boys are collected together, generally far out of the reach of pure, healthy female society and influence, the first thing they learn is to despise girls; and the second, to regard the impetticoated half of the human species as

destined for their service or their pleasure; hence in the higher and better educated classes early impressions which lead to the most selfish and cruel mistakes in regard to the true position of women, and in the lower more ignorant classes to the most terrible tyranny and brutality. Against the latter, it is said, our Legislature is preparing stringent measures, but against the former what is to defend us? I speak in the name of Englishwomen to whom you have appealed, and ask counsel and help from generous and thoughtful men—what are we to do?

A. J.

Ealing, March 24.

### Letter to the "Times."

39, Radcliffe Street, Everton,  
Liverpool, March 31, 1856.

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir—The recent case of the abduction of an English girl to Hamburg appears to have stirred up public attention once more to the humiliating fact, that systematic measures are in operation in this country, and on the Continent, for the procuring of a supply of young girls for infamous purposes. Surely this melancholy feature of the civilization of the nineteenth century demands the serious consideration and outspoken sentiments of every honest, virtuous man, and not only these, but the most prompt and effective legislative remedial measures! I am most decidedly of this conviction, and therefore I could not, with satisfaction, read your commendation of this fearful subject to the attention of Englishwomen, that they might lay it to heart, and use their influence to stay the evil.

Your fair correspondent, "A. J.," does "lay it to heart," and she pertinently asks, "But what are we to do, where law is weak, where custom is strong, where opinion is cowardly or wavering, where our very knowledge involves an imputation on our feminine decorum—what are we to do?" "In the name of Englishwomen," she asks "counsel and help from generous and thoughtful men," and concludes with reiterating her earnest appeal, "What shall we do?"

As an Englishman, and a thoughtful one, whether generous or not, I will frankly state that I know not what Englishwomen should "do" in the matter, more than setting their faces and affections most religiously against every impure-minded man, no matter what his rank or station. But I know what Englishmen ought to "do," and do speedily and effectually. Men make the laws, and in a great measure the customs. Englishmen are responsible before the highest tribunal we are conscious of for the existence of the evil in question, as far as England is concerned. It is cowardly to attempt to evade this responsibility. It is unmanly to try to throw it upon the shoulders of the women. Englishmen ought to use their utmost exertions to pluck up this damning sin from their midst, and cast it far from them, root and branch. How is this to be done? Only by the most stringent measures. *Let the seducer, the adulterer, and the procurer be outlawed, and let him who slays such be justified and held in honour, even as was Phinehas of old, who followed a guilty couple to their tent, "and thrust both of them through, the man of Israel and the woman," with a javelin. "So the plague was stayed from the children of Israel," and the Lord made a "covenant of peace" with Phinehas, "because he was zealous for his God, and made an atonement for the children of Israel."* Such an "atonement" occasionally in

this land might lay low some high and mighty ones, might spill some "noble" blood, but would not the land be purified thereby, and its inhabitants be sanctified in the sight of heaven? Would not the "plague be stayed?" Would not the Lord

then make with the people a "covenant of peace" of vastly greater consequence than the "Peace of Paris," which has cost the innocent blood of thousands?

JOHN JAQUES.

## Varieties.

"GRANT me, kind heaven, a competence." Vain prayer! Who has ever admitted its fulfilment?

WHEN a miser was asked what he gave to the poor, he testily replied, "What *I* give is *nothing to nobody!*"

POVERTY and pride are inconvenient companions; but when idleness unites with them, the depth of wretchedness is attained.

"It's a great blessing to possess what one wishes," said some one to an ancient philosopher, who replied, "It's a greater blessing still not to desire what one does not possess."

It is observed that the most censorious are generally the least judicious; who, having nothing to recommend themselves, will be finding fault with others. No man envies the merit of another that has any of his own.

"REPLY, sir," said a judge to a blunt old Quaker who was on the stand. "Do you know what we sit here for?" "Yes, verily I do," said the Quaker, "three of you for four dollars each a day, and the fat one in the middle for four thousand a year."

WORTH REMEMBERING.—It is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned. All this is very simple, but it is worth remembering.

ERASMUS, who was of a sickly constitution, and had therefore obtained a dispensation for the eating of flesh in times of abstinence, being reproached by the Pope for not observing Lent, replied, "I assure your holiness that my heart is a Catholic one, but I confess I have a Lutheran stomach."

SOME persons being in conversation the other day on religious subjects, one of them remarked that a certain clergyman who had long been the shepherd of a flock, had become so haughty that he did not know some of the members of his own church, because they happened to be poor. Another observed that he must be a singular shepherd not to know the "sheep" of his own flock. A little girl about eight years old, who was busy at her play, replied, "Mamma, he ought to do as grandpa used to do with his sheep—paint their noses."

A WITTY CURATE.—A certain curate, who had lived in a village of Tuscany, was so fond of his dog that when he died he buried him in the churchyard. The bishop was determined to prosecute him for the profanation of holy ground. The curate, who knew the avaricious character of the prelate, said to him, "If your lordship did but know the sense of the little animal, I am sure you would think him a rational creature. Would you believe it my lord, he made a will just before he died, and left your lordship a purse of ducats—and here they are!" The bishop smiled at the curate's ingenuity, took the money, and forgave the sacrilege.

INTERESTING TO THINK ABOUT.—Scientific writers assert that the number of persons who have existed since the beginning of time amounts to 36,627,843,273,075,256. These figures, when divided by 3,095,000—the number of square leagues on the globe—leave 11,320,689,732 square miles of land, which, being divided as before, give 1,314,622,076 persons to each square mile. Let us now reduce miles to square rods, and the number will be 1,853,174,600,000, which, being divided as before will give 1,283 inhabitants to each square rod, which being reduced to feet, will give about five persons to each square foot of terra firma. Thus it will be perceived that our earth is a vast cemetery—1283 human beings lie buried on each square rod, scarcely sufficient for ten graves; each grave must contain 128 persons. Thus it is easily seen that the whole surface of our globe has been dug over 128 times to bury its dead. How truthful the declaration of the poet—

"There's not a dust that floats on air  
But once was living man."